### Amngements.

THIS EVENINO AS THEATER. Den Brenet W. B. Syd, Charles Pinler, B. P. Burgerd, Geo. Holland, J. J. Hagan, J. Williamson, G. F. Brown, Mis Ross Cocke, Mrs. Pigta South

THIS EVENING AS CONTROL OF THE CONTR THIS EVENING FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLD IN LOCKS MAJO WITH THE MILKING PAIL. The World Sister, Machinell, and ful company. Matices to-day at 1.20 - m.

BANNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

16AY AND EVENTRO- SACK AND GILL M: G. T. For and find one pair. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CU HOSCITES, THE CAROLINA VIEWS.

THIS EVENING, at S-THE ICE WITCH, Mr. Stand South Webb States, the Friver Shebrs and full company. Orand Ger

THIS EVENING at 5-THEOL THOMASS ORCHESTRAL CARDEN CONCRET. Programme varied every evening.

CHIABINI'S CIRCUS.

THIS EVENUED at 1-At the Beseiver of Paradam Reddiques and Explanation, Indian Fuella, Maryelma Ettilonian Fuella, Signor San Safan, Den A. Marques and fell company. Performing a greey

Opsiness Notices.

LEGRA SUDAR-CURED BAGGED HAMS. Oncome C. Panten & BRO., No. 207 Washington et .. cor. Murrayet.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.

Max. Winnows Scorning Symp. for children tenthing, is per finity harmless. As produces animal, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pals, and the fittle thereb awakes as "bright as a bottom" it cares wis a colle, regulates the bowets-gives rest to the mother and

NOTICE TO SEA-BATHERS. "MUNALIBER LIVE FOR THE HARR neutralizes all but effects of salt built is washed in water. Sold by all drugglate. and study off ... No. 5,750 broadway. N. Y., where information respecting the transport of the hair will be feely given from I to 3p. m.

health to the old of

A few applications only of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN Furnacion we required to must the worst cases of Piles, Salt Rhoum so it all Film Diseases. For Borns and Scalds it is well-known to be the most ray of and worderful remedy extent. Sold by droggists, and at the depot. No. 48 Cedar et. 25 cents a box.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A CAUTION.-The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S Loss arrang Fary Mar. no. and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain queries to unite imitations. Every Druggist Rhans this to be true. Don't be imposed upon. Buy DUTCHER's and you weall not

DR. B. C. PERRY, the celebrated Dermatologist s of the Hair, Scalp and Face, has made this, will have this city Saturday, August 4.

1' y Winter-at, to be absent until October 1;
consulted at No. 49 Bond et.

COSTIVE ASS. THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.—It cause or negation. Sold by Dunas Hannes & Co., Hause Market & Co., and all irregists.

JEAVETT'S SWIETENIA.

preserving the teeth, giving framers and tone to the gome, impuring a school to the breath, and offering a delignmary volunthing field of the menth. For all overywhere. Try it ente; thenot. No. 33 Phitt-st.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER Service States Plane Sares. Highly ornanestal, and perfectly try. Also a large assortment of Bankere and of Sares Maurix 6 Co. 285 E dway, and 721 Chestunt et., Phila.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with ELLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 343 Broadway, N. Y. ARRIVE SAN

WILLIAM & GIBRS SEWING MACHINE. and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the "Export" at the "Diand Park Trial." and samples of Work Just sining toth kinds of a of goods. No 308 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .ers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,039 or pl., N. Y.; 19 Green a., Boston, Avold is patents.

AMBRICAN WALCHAM WATCHES .- BENEDICT BROS. AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 419 and 41. To adver, corner Canalat. Process ion new fea-tures in its circums. Call or send for one.

Call or send for one. TRUSSES, M. ANTIG STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-OR, Supporture & C. - Maren & Co.'s Radical Cute Trues Office

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best LORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 560 Broadway.

IMPRO. TO LOCK-STITCH MACRINES for Tailors and BOTHS & BAKEN SEWING MACKINE COMPANY

Manufaulturer,
No. 60 Erondour

Phil VNIX DISINFECTANT,
AUSTON A DEX ST. NEW YORK.

Mead Fastoria in how york Cilized, July 28.

J. TAYLON'S SALOON, Nos. 365 and 367 BROAD-dar, butte closed, the budness will be confined at No. 550 Broad-war, butter closed, the budness will be confined at No. 550 Broad-

DR. LANGWOITHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures of charge with my jab or inconvenience. Worst extensibilities. Call and see Hermitelp. No. 204 Broadway. Nerrous Hendaches are instantly cured by one dose for grope of Marcalet's Garar RHECHARD REMEDL. Sold

STANKLE & LASON'S New Family Sowing-Machine and wanted. One machine free of charge. No. 301 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. -ELIAS HOWE,

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiger

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Carten Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

# A Card from Mr. Barney.

To the Edder of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: Please do justice to former Collectors as well as to Mr. Smythe by denying any statement to the effect that it has been their practice to sell warehouse privileges.

Ouring my term, neither these nor any other patronage of the office were subjects of bargain or sale; and I have good reason to believe that no predecessor of mine was

ever guilty of such a missuse of his powers. HIRAM BARNEY. Respectfully yours,

Men. York, July 31, 1806.

## National Labor Congress.

To the Workingman of the United States At a conference (primary in character) held in New-York city on the fifth day of March, 1866, the following pre

Verbeity on the fifth day of March, 1856, the following pre-amble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Present The agritation of the question of Eight Hours as a day's labor has assumed an importance requiring concerted and harmonius action on all matters appertaining to the inau-guration of labor reforms, and Farrest. It is essential that a National Congress should be held to form a basis upon which we may harmoniously and con-certedly move in its prosecution, therefore, a National Con-gress be held in Baltimore on Monday, August 29, 1966; and that we do carneally usil upon and request the different Trades, Ansemblies and Subsectional Unions to respond by delegations to this call upon a subject so closely connected with their vital interests.

in treasts.

Resolved. That we recommend as a basis of representation is said Congress the teach Trades Assembly be allowed two, and every fedal organization one delegate.

Resolved. That the Trades Assembly of Pallimore are reguested to make the necessary arrangements to accommedate and Congress, and that all Unions are requested to correspond with the Baltimore Trades Assembly on all matters pertaining to said call.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the undersigned Committee leavery grans call for such National Labor Congress to

in parsiance of the above resonance, the interpret con-mittee hereby issue a call for such National Labor Congress to meet at the time and in the place mentioned in the resolutions. We would extractly request a large representation from labor organizations throughout the United States.

organizations throughout the United States.

Breefeed That a committee of three be appointed from this body, to act in conjunction with the Baltimore Trades Assembly, in carrying out the above resolutions relative to said call, and communicate to them the action herein taken.

WILLIAM HARDINO.

JOHN REID.

JOHN REID.

JOHN REID.

JAMES HYLAND,

JOHN TO.

New York.

N. R.—The Committee would carnestly request all newspaces friendly to the cause of Labor to give prominence and positicity to the above call during the interim before the meeting. Communications to be addressed in New York to W. Starding, No. 71 Middinghat., Brooklyn, N. Y. In Buillmore, W. Cather, No. 114 Lattic Green st.

The Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce arrived in Portland on Friday, and placed the contribution of over \$100,000 to the hands of the Mayor and the

Distributing Committee,

New-Dork Daily Tribune. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

To Correspondents. Ne notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as neutr

unty for his good fur. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars une," New-York We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, in Beneleita e. Cavect (tarles, W. C.), are Agents for the calcer 1718; TRIBUNE (lary will also receive Expensions and Assertances, and

THE TRIBUSE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Seratoga, acids the Tribush for five cente, and his boys self it on he addwelles in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Our sproial dispatch from Paris, published this mo foreshadows the peace which, according to the latest intelli-gence by the Atlantic Telegraph, was about to be concluded France, it appears, supports Prassia in her conditions of peace.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

From Paname we have intelligence of an attempt to assausinate Moreno, the ex-President of Ecuador. In Chili Perez had been rewested President. Pern was still in an unsettled state. The piencer steamer from New-Zealand had errored at

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Martiner, proprietor of the "Maison Dorée" restaurant n Fourteenth-at. died vesterday morning of apoplexy.

The Board of Aldermon mot yesterday. A resolution was adopted giving \$5,000 to the Volunteer Fire Department fund A report and resolution, which were adopted, were receive from the Councilmon granting permission for the ercotion of an experimental line of clevated railways in Green ich at with conditional privileges of extending such railways upor certain roads in the City and County of New-York. Adjourned to the first Manday in September. The Board of Councilmen also met yesterday. The report and resolution relative to the wriat railroad, acted apon by the Aldermen, were presented by the Committee on Railroads, adopted, and sent to the latter body for concurrence. Adjourned to Thursday.

Collector Smythe Jealerday received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the new tariff law will go into operation on the 10th of August next. It was generally understood by importers that duties under the new law would be levied on the 1st of August. Goods in bond will be chargeat ie with the old tariff rates,

Mrs. Johanna Klein, the woman who was so fearfully scalled at her residence. No. 13 Worth-at., by the boiler explosion a the engar refinery of Harris & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard et. on the 23d inst., died at the New-York Hospital on Monday This is the second death from the explosion.

The case of Bream, the Maiden lane counterfeiter, came up before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. A request was made by his counsel that the ball might be reduced, but the matter was finally put off unto the arrival of Col. Ward, Chief of the Secret Service Livision of the Treasury Department, who is the principal witness against the accused.

Judge Barnard yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the City of New-York and the Street Commissioner from proceeding under the resolution of the Common Council of July 10, 1866, regarding the gas-lighting contract The defendants are summoned to show cause why the injune tion should not be made perpetual on the first Monday in

H. Westbelmer, banc Lanterbeck and Henry Eisner have applied for injunctions against the Board of Health to restrain the latter from interfering in their business of fat boiling. The cases differ from others of a similar character, as the plaintiffs sot up that they use the covers patented by one Sarah E. Saul for the purpose of burning the vapers, and that his cover and gian have been approved by an inspector of the Health Board; that their place has since been visited and spected, and their mode of conducting their business and the localiness of their place has met with the approval of the

At Forty-fourth at and Fifth ave. yesterday, there were rising 2,300 bullocks, which were sold at ic. advance from lasweek, or mostly from 16%, to 180, per th. Sheep sell quickly at 6; 27;c. per m; tambs. 102/11;c. Hogs have advanced fe. luring the week, and are new worth 11 2111c.

Sixteen new cases of cholera are reported since our last is ue, and is deaths. In the case of the United States against Henry Holmes,

the counterfactor, another postponement of a week was yes-terday granted on account of the absence of Mr. Jordan, an important witness.

A boy named William Backus, whose parents reside in

Avenue A. near Potther, was arrested restorday on the com-plaint of William S. Williams, of the firm of Janesen, Schmidt & Esperii, importers, at No. 58 Broadest. On the 19th of June last, William H. Bonacum, the messenger boy of the firm, stole a letter containing \$1,490 worth of United State 5-20 coupons, and gave a portion of the proceeds to some companions. Of this amount it is claimed that Buckus received

Mrs. Angusta Wirchner, a German, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, committed snicide at her late residence, No. 200 East Houston-st., on Sunday, by swallowing a mixture of float, molasses, and Paris Green, intended for poisoning rats.

140f during the day. The stock market continues firm and advancing. The small stocks are strong and business in them more widey distributed. For railway shares there was a good domaid. After the Call prices were lower under sales to realize profits, but a firmer feeling was shown before the meeting of the Second Board. At the Second Board the market was strong. After the call the market was strong. After the call the market was lower, and there was more disposition to sell, and the market desed doll. Money is offered in great shundance, and reading howevare horrowing at 2004 per cent. The rate is 3005 per cent. In commercial paper little dollar local across are wanted at low rates. Exclusing the dollar local control of the per cent.

### s dull and lower. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Democratic Rhode Island State Convention met at rovidence yesterday, and nominated eight delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions praising the President and denouncing Congress were adopted.

Official returns of the census, taken by the City Assessor. nake the white population of St. Logis 204,327. The nationalities are given as follows: Irish, 26,130; Germans, 49,731; French, 1.933; English, 3,909; American, 118,376; other na tions, 4.15%. Only one in 48 of the total population is over 60 years of age; nearly one-helf are under 21. The oldest person ound was a Bohemian woman 103 years old.

found was a Bonemian woman 103 years out.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Town, met at
Des Moines on the 27th inst., and elected Congressional delegates, and delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. Within the past tou weeks there have been six deaths from

Asiatic cholera in Cinclenati.

Byron Sprague, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., formerly of the house of A. & W. Sprague, died anddenly in that city on Monday night.

The boiler of the ennal steamer Henry L. Gaw exploded yesterday morning at Philadelphia while the vessel was lying t her dock. Eliza Giles, the cook, was killed, and two others

The following are the losses by the fire in Buffalo on Monday: Western Insurance Company, \$10,400; Phenix, \$5,000; Firemen's, \$2,000; Lafavette, \$1,500; San, \$5,000; Security, \$5,900; Manhattan, \$5,000; Hanover, \$3,000; Security (2d). \$7.500; Loriflard and Reselate, \$5.500; Yonkers, \$8,500; Western, \$11,000; National, \$5,000; North American, \$5,000 The total number of deaths from cholers, at Tybee, Ga., to Sunday, was 95. On Monday, there were two more deaths

and one new case. The latest accounts report the cholera subsiding. The arrival of the Silns Greenman at San Francisco, the first ship that ever reached there from Slam, caused difficulties at the Custom House, the officials claiming ten per cent additional duties on the cargo, because there is no reciprocity

treaty between this country and Siam. The match game of base ball between the Charter Oaks and Waterbury Clubs, at Hartford, on Saturday, resulted in the

success of the Charter Oaks-25 to 21. The local editors of the State of Connecticut met in Convention at New-Haven yesterday. A press club was formed and

arrangements made for an annual gathering.

Gen. Terry at Richmond has issued an order forbidding all military organizations for the purpose of drill other than those authorized by the Governor. This order will prevent the military organization of negroes.

Charles O Connor is visiting ble distinguished client, Jeff.

Davis, at Fortress Monroe. The recent report of the Judi-

cisry Committee to Congress is supposed to be in some way connected with the interview.

The general court-martial sitting in Raicigh, N. C., to try the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, has concluded its investigations into the cases of Gen. E. Whittletey, Major F. H.

conclude its labors within ten days. The Second Controller of the Treasury is said to be of the pinion that the bill passed by Congress for the equalization of bounties is inoperative, in consequence of zerious defects in the wording of the first section. The sixth annual meeting of the American Dental Asso-

Zealy, and Capt. J. A. Roskiany. The Court will probably

iation was held at Boston yesterday. About 150 members were present. Dr. C. P. Fitch of N. Y., was chosen President, and J. Taft of Cincinnati. Secretary.

Twenty-six new cases of cholers were reported in Brooklyn

yesterday, but four of which proved fatal.

broke out some time since on hoard the Chattanooga at Philafelshin. The officers have been detached and the vessel ordered to quarantine at Newcastle, Delaware,

Gov. Walker, having taken Florida unto himself, has accordingly picked out a handful of delegates for the Philadelphia Convention. That is Mr. Walker's idea of representation. It is well said that the Governor of Massachusetts has as much a right to send a party of his own. The President might take a hint and send delegates for the country at large.

It was fitting that the judge who decided against the Civil Rights bill should have inspired the riot in New-Orleans. Here is how Judge Abell is of the same mind with the President, both as regards the riot and the law: "The Civil Rights bill has been passed upon by a great constitutional lawyer, statesman, and patriot, Andrew Johnson. He speaks like the others; he decided it unconstitutional and vetoed it, as President of the United States. I am of the same mind, and believe it to be unconstitutional—not binding on this

On the second page of this issue may be found a brief notice of Dr. Letterman's "Recollections of the Army of the Potomac": on the sixth, our Special War Correspondence; Letters from Baden-Baden, Berlin, Milan, Florence and Paris; News from Canada, Texas and North Carolina, with an article on Rebel Brutality in Kentucky, and an account of a recent Tornado in Connecticut; and on the seventh, a Poem on the Atlantic Telegraph, the Saratoga Races, James Stephens's advice to Fenians; Law Intelligence, another decision upon the Excise Law in Brooklyn and other miscellaneous matters of interest and importance.

#### PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RESPONSI-BILITY.

If any doubt existed as to President Johnson's con nection with the massaere in New-Orleans, it will be removed by reading his dispatch to Atterney-General Herron of Louisiana. This dispatch, written with the knowledge, that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found its inspiration in Washington.

This conclusion fills us with inexpressible sadness, but we cannot resist the facts. It is a dreadful thing o arraign the President of the United States as being in any possible sympathy with the unlawful shedders of blood, but when a plain fact is to be stated the plainest words are the best. In the first place the President recognizes a usurped power to communicate his wishes. James M. Wells is the Governor of Louislana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Gov. Wells, a duly elected governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together and the President steps over the theory of State the telegraph system, a gain of a few days in commu-Rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet-his Attorney-General-one Andrew S. Herron-a conspicuous Rebel in the days of treason. The President directs him to call upon Gen. Sheridan for "sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies." If the President really believes that States have rights, and Governors of States privileges, then his course in recognizing an officer of Gov. Wells's Cabinet as the proper authority to call out troops is a usurpation. What would have been said if Congress and requested Attorney-General Speed to call out the troops and perform the highest executive functions. Yet Mr. Speed had as much gun for the bow and arrow, and the monitor for the right to call out the troops of the United States as ancient galley. Mr. Seward's enthusiasm will hardly Mr. Herron has to take command of the troops in bear the test of reason. The telegraph is surely not

the tendency of the President. His dispatch recognizes a usurpation, and proceeds to defend the massacre. All "unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed. Well, this particular assembly was suppressed-and very effectually-for its leaders were murdered, and those who escaped murder are either lying in the orison or the hospital. According to the President, epatch to General Barlow declaring the New-York Legislature to be unlawful, and calling upon Gen. Hooker to disperse its members t According to the President's own theory-the theory that Louisiana is a sovereign State and her officers competent to govern it-he is guilty of a most flagrant assumption of

executive power.

We pass beyond this theory, or indeed any theory of Presidential prerogative. The facts are that certain Union men-conspicuous for their loyalty during years of war-have been murdered by Rebels, who were conspictions for treason in years of war. The men who did the deed are enabled to show warrant for their crame from the President of the United States. When Gov. Brownlow asked for troops to compel the obedience of Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was Rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in its hands the army of the United States. If it was right to refuse aid to Brownlow in seeing that "the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order," then it was wrong to refuse aid to Gov. Wells and his Convention. If that Convention was unlawful, there were remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year-all unlawful-as organizing war upon a friendly lower. The President permitted them to assemble and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the

Fenian Brotherhood. It is folly to use soft phrases in speaking of this appalling crime. The policy of Andrew Johnson engendered the demon fury which has shed blood in the streets of the Crescent City. His statesmanship has once more raised Rebel flags in New-Orleans. His construction of Presidential duty has led him to commit an act of direct usurpation in Louisiana. His oath to protect and defend the nation finds expression in the unavenged assassination of men whose loyalty was as conspicuous and self-denying and sorely tried as his own. All that we have gained by the war comes to this: that in Louisiana an illustrious General of the Union army is compelled to accept the orders of a notorious punished Rebel. The time has come for the people to speakand let it be in tones so distinct and unmistakable that even Andrew Johnson will not dare to disobey he warning.

Christopher Pullman, the member of the Board of voted against the Gas Contract swindle, has entered a long complaint against it in the Supreme Court, the aid of our worthfest citizens, and the ap- demoralize the community. The public is bound to proval of every burdened tax-payer. If the Board of keep itself sober and keep down the rum-sellers. Councilmon and their notorious ugent, Street Com- | Wherefore, we regard the Excise Law as the must | contribution their notorious ugent, Street Com- | Wherefore, we regard the Excise Law as the must | It is now definitely ascertained that it was the cholera that

sufficient. The extravagance, illegality and wrong in trust beyond even the authorized amount of appropriation, and es, ablishing this system of robbery for twenty years, will be vigorously contested. The city is in the condition of the man plundered by thieves, and it will be, we have not a doubt, the bounden duty of the court to act fearlessly the part of justice and the Good Samaritan.

### THE INFLUENCE OF THE CABLE. Not till the ocean telegraph has been in successful

operation for weeks can the present cable be considered a certain success. By the cable of 1858 congratulations were exchanged by the Queen and the President, and a few items of news reported; then suddenly all communication ceased; a few blind, unmeaning marks were made by the delicate instruments, and at last even these faint reasons for hope expired. It is too soon to assume that the unknown causes which ruined the cable of 1858 may not be efficient now. For hundreds of miles west of Ireland vast chasms and rugged rocks break up the ocean bed. Unlike land telegraphs, which are interrupted by frequent stations at which messages are repeated, the cable conveys signals at one flash for nearly 1,900 miles. To interpret the indications of this indecisive current, instruments of extreme delicacy are required; the land telegraph stamps the letters of the alphabet, in ink, distinctly upon paper; the signals of the cable are faintly reflected upon a galvanic mirror. These are facts which must prevent perfect confidence in the ocean telegraph; it is still an experiment, and the tests are incomplete.

But there is reason for much hope that the commu nication will be permanent. None of the previous cables equal this in strength and, we are told, clearness and force of signals. The instruments used are greatly improved, and the men who planned the construction of the cable, the mechanics who prepared it, the operators, have all profited by experience. Even if it fails, no one can now despair of ultimate success. But, necepting it as a success now, and leaving these doubts for the future to decide, who can measur the influence of this new wonder of the world ? Mr. Seward's declaration, that if the cable of 1858 had not failed, "European States would not have been led, in 1861, into the great error of supposing that civil war in America could either perpetuate Slavery or divide this Republic," is, of course, but the compli ment of a politician to a wire. A mere extension of nication, will not have much effect upon natural rivalries or the policy of Cabinets. Thus far the improvements of science have not changed the passions of men. The telegraph has replaced the mounted aide-de-camp on the battle-field; the railroad has shortened great wars by saving the weary marches of immense armies, and the poet who prophecied of the utilization of balloons beheld them in his vision as navies grappling in the blue air, and raining down blood upon the earth. These trlumphs of peace usually provide new instruments of war, and science, thus far, instead of removing the cause of contention, has merely substituted the needlethe great tranquilizer he supposes, for even the Pres-This is a small point in our argument, but it shows | ident's telegram to New-Orleans did not prevent the murder of Union men in a peaceful Convention.

But to the business world the cable will be an instrument of great value. Commerce with Europe will be conducted on a new system. The gain of eight or nine days will be fully apparent when American journalism has perfected the arrangements of obtaining news. But the wonder will soon pass into quiet sat this Convention had not "obtained the consent of the infaction with the usefulness. When the reader of people of the State." If it at all entered into our THE TRIBURE takes up his paper at breakfast, and day argument we might ask him what right had after day reads the news of the day bethe President to determine this fact! Cor. fore at London and Paris, what the Emperor Wells thought the Convention was legal and as he said in St. Petersburg, and how the Sufis Governor, what business has President Johnson | tan slept in Constantinople, he will soon become with it? Who gives the President of the United | accustomed to the change. A revolution in Hungary Executive, or to decide upon the competency of a Orleans. The Liverpool steamers will bring old totally unprecedented as to give rise to absolutely ration of the Union under the Constitution. What are States the power to traverse the decision of a State will be reported almost as speedily as a riot in New-State Convention? Would be be authorized in send- news, and the cannon which appointed their arrival I no longer send the reporters at midnight down the ance when through its columns the news by the cable castly managed, than the uncertain modification of war to put down that cruel halfueination. From conwill be daily given to the American people. Even with the high prices of messages a single cable will be unable to satisfy the wants of the public, and newspapers must still give to buyers and sellers, politicians, men of the world, and Athenians who always desire some new thing, the bulk of their information.

# RUM AND REASON.

We have been listening of late to a sect of opinionists who attempt to argue that if any man wishes to destroy himself, he has not only a perfect right to do so, but that society, on its own responsibility, and for the peace and well-doing of the community in general and the individual in particular, is bound to furnish him with the weapons. Society, in order to preserve itself, very prudently declines this sort of sophistication. It holds that although individuals may find at all times sudden methods to make way with themselves, the public need not officiously become their executioners. It does not feel warranted in setting its trade-mark on weapons peculiarly designed for crime, and nothing else, or getting up patent and public ways of exit for dissatisfied mortals, or furnishing a general abattoir for self-slaughterers. Contrariwise, its duty is to keep out of sight all extravagant temptations to mischief, and to protect miscrable men emergency (unless we do worse, and dose ourselves), even from themselves. Accordingly, arsenic and to acknowledge all the difficulties by which it is beset strychnine are not sold at the drug stores without the -the multitude of human temperaments, the scandals prescription of a doctor. The making and sale of cer- one improduce of the race in eating and drinking tain villainous tools and weapons is forbidden, and and dressing, the ignorance and falsehood of nurses, the carrying of fire-arms is restricted. Lunatic asylums, almshouses and jails are protective and preventive institutions; and, if society does not enter into collusion with criminals and liquor-dealers, it is probovercrowded.

ably because it wants to keep the highways safe, and tication of drugs, and the general fact the poor-house, the jail, and the morgue, from being that, doctored or undoctored, a man always We observe, therefore, that the principle of social a physician must work too often in the dark, and defense is very radical and simple. The law cannot be sure that he is wrong until death decide moderates excessive and extravagant runselling for against him; but he labors under a great disadvantage a reason correlative with that for which it checks the in the very confidence which we repose in him. He thief and takes care of the lunatic. The liquor- is expected to be infallible. Lawyers may make misdealers really do not suffer more than the drug- takes, but doctors are to be omniscient, omnipotent, gists. Take off the wholesome restraints upon and by virtue of their gigs, omnipresent. We make the sale of poison, and there is no knowing how popular even strychnine and arsenic may become, if ment. We have no patience to wait for the we undertake, at the same time, to recruit a larger atural disappearance of self-limited disease. army of whisky-dealers, saloon-keepers and drunkards, each regiment of them supplied with their complement of vivandieres from the concert-saloons. Arsenic-eating, it has been ascertained, is a habit of some people, and opium-eating can be made as popu-Councilmen, who with Messrs, White, Tyng and Roberts | lar as rum-drinking. So much for possibilities (such possibilities as we instinctively shudder at) in the way of excess. We might, perhaps, make opium-eating where the legal battle will soon be fought with the more general if we gave it the same advertisement paid professional plunderers of the City. It will soon and encouragement that whisky has so frequently obbe known where the Courts as well as the people's tained in the public and private life of our legislators. representatives are willing to abandon the money and councilmen and magistrates. But, we are opposed to property of the City to the 20 years' monopolized excessive arsenic, excessive opium, excessive whisky; robbery of the Gas Contract. Mr. Pullman has and if too much rum-drinking destroys individuals. taken the right step in time, and will have we must see to it that too much rum-selling does not

miss ioner Cornell, are allowed to consummate the | moderate measure that the public can ask or accept shama full swindle involved in the award of the Gas Con- It represses the extravagance of nam-dealing; which tract, the City will only be the more fatally given over is a positive step gained. We may be sure, then, that to thiewes. \$763,745 was the amount appropriated liquor-drinking will lose a portion of its popularity in April 1 or lighting the city: \$1,200,000 is the sum | while we deprive it of the advertisement of so many which Come dissioner Cornell proposes to spend anun- saloons in every block of our worst neighborhoodsally for 20 y ears! \$500,000 would be more than while we make Sunday a day of privileged rest, and shut up the liquor saloon just as we close the junkof filehing the money of the City, held shop. Further than this the law does not go. Its good results were: less arrests for drunkenness than ever before, more peaceful Sabbaths than we have had for years, and a million of dollars in the public treasury. One other consequence is that it made unlicensed dealers and would be Sabbath-breakers furious. Let them rave!

> But because we seek to remove drunkenness from the highways, and staring and shocking examples of license and libertineage from the eyes of our women and children; because we endeavor to keep down the | ments in the interest of science, as Dr. Magendie riotous appetite that is engendered by the grog-shop slaughtered rabbits to find out the cause of poisons of the slums; because we would clear and cure the city of its notorious and licentious diseasethe groggeries that overron with crime, and the low concert saloons that breed abominations in the eyes of all men-are we to be told that we are fanatical? The World of yesterdry devotes two columns to the blame of Secretary Stanton for the Excise law, in which it says:

"Of late the right of freemen to drink what they please has been assailed by these same men of the 'party founded on great moral ideas.' They have undertaken to give one religion preference over another by enforcing upon all the observance of its boly days."

We know of no religion which does not respect sobnety upon all occasions, or which counsels man or society to over-indulgence in drink. So much for the preposterous insinuation that religion is outraged beause a number of rumsellers, of no faith whatever, are not allowed to pollute the holiday of nine-tenths of the people. The chief, and, indeed, the only practical opposition

to the Excise Law comes from the liquor-dealers themselves. One of this class confessed, not long ago, in a public court, that the profits of his business were one half of his receipts. This would be only a moderate estimate in hundreds of cases where twothirds and even three-fourths are the gain on worthless liquors for which money is spent and health thrown away recklessly. W.at do these facts signify, if not too much drinking on the one side, and a fearful excess of bad liquor on the other? Of course, the dealers are opposed to a law which puts something in the pocket which they have robbed so long; but the moral sense which has gained everything by the new law will support it with all the strength and integrity of public opinion.

## THE PLACE FOR A COLORED CON-VENTION."

THE THIBUNE says this morning: "The Charleson (S. C.) Londer renows its call for a Conven-ion of Colored men. Now is the time, but the place is not New

Defent."
We hold, on the contrary, that New-Orleans is the place, and the only place since the riot there—unless it be Memphia—where a convention of colored men, or of Southern loyalists, sught now to be held. We hope that not only a convention of oldered men, but also a National Republican Convention, and the local state of the property of the property of the state colored mer, but also a strong the itopublicans of all the ship of the strong the strong

We are in favor of a convention in the South if it s insured the protection the Government is bound to give, but we do not wish, in a spirit of bravado, to isk the lives of those who attend it. When we say that New-Orleans is not the place, it is for t e ex el lent reason that the President's orders have g. . ... that city into the control of rioters who fight under the Confederate flag. Soon, if this policy is pursued, there will be no place in the South where a convention of colored men can be held. Should it now be called in New-Orleans, its members would soon be hidden away-in their graves.

### NOVELTIES OF DISEASE Advices from China some time ago reported that "a

Kong, and had carried off already 42 per cent of the British garrison. This is all the information which has ever been received, the main fact being that the men are dead. In time, however, will come, perhaps, this medical gentleman's diathesis, and that medical gentleman's diagnosis, with a long pharmaceutical catalogue (in Latin) of the various drugs which have been exhibited and found to be good for nothing. It is hard to believe that there are sanitary conditions so is nothing that he more heartily desires than a restonew and distinct diseases; but if there were Mr. Stephens's ideas of reunion and the Constitution such, we suspect that they would be less embarrassing, that they would at least be more the right to seede, notwithstanding four years of physical disorders for which the race has been sweated | siderations of expediency Mr. Stephens doubts the and salivated, bled and blistered, timidly treated and propriety of taking any part in the proposed Convenheroically tortured, ever since the days of Hippocrates. We know that there is no nonsense like the nonsense of medical antiquity, but fortunately we are not prophetic, and cannot see the medical schools of 1966 Mr. Stephens has great talent for being over-pergrinning over our prescriptions. We hold in high contempt the messes which the doctors of Charles II. forced down the royal throat; but we have known a physician of high standing, in this Nineteenth Century of Christian enlightenment, to put not less than eighteen different ingredients into a bolus as big as a marble, and to send it down the asophagus of a helpless woman, in the forlorn hope of conquering a stomach-ache. No wonder that in this case the poor patient betook herself to pellets, and was soon able to announce to her delighted friends that she had been restored to perfect ealth by the millionth of a grain of belladouns in the morning, and the decillionth of a grain of toxicodendron in the evening. To get well as soon as possible was the least respect which she could show to these fearfully impressive names.

It is but fair, however, it is but common gratitude to a profession to which we all resort upon the slightest who have always a pet remedy of their own hid away from the doctor's eyes in a closet, the impossibility of getting from a patient anything like an intelligent report of his symptoms, the sophisdies when his time has come. It is bad enough that no allowance for the fallibility of human judg-We insist that the doctor shall do something; and the moment we detect his breadpills and tinctured water, we pay his bill, discharge him upon the spot, and send off to the druggist for a bottle of some concentrated nastiness with a long Greek name, which has already cured all the children MR. CHARLES O'CONOR IN CONSULTATION WITH THE of all the clergymen in the State of all the ills to which flesh is heir, with the single exception of original sin. So Tommy gets well, and the learned proprietor of the panacea receives and prints a certificate. while the poor doctor swears in the privacy of his surgery, and in sheer self-defense physics the next patient within an inch of his life.

These, we are aware, would be improper discussion.

for an unprofessional journal like ours if it were not for the positive, material, and practical interest of the public in the preservation of the public health. Everybody, ex-

of disease. Medical unce, tainties, however much they may culiven the controver, des of the profession, are death and not sport to the pa blic. We may not know the true pathological character of cholera; but it is very important to us that the fa mily doctor should not remain in the same ignorance, an i, where he is called o grapple with the disease, that he a hould not be vibrating between this theory and that, doubting whether to trust to the ris medicatrix natura, or whip out his lancet, now inclining to castor oil, and I anon falling back upon calomel. When an alderman has the apoplexy, he wants a doctor who at least i'us made up his mind what to do in such cases. Distintctions between serous and sanguinous apoplexy are of very small consequence to him; if bleeding is best, he wants to be bled; if purging is proper, he wants to be purged; but if he could, he would protest with Lis last stertorous breath against being used for experidiabetes. The City of New-York with the cholera, would be something in position and peril like the Alderman with the apoplexy. Before the pedantic debates between theorists and empirics were over, hundreds and thousands of unfortunate patients would have passed to that undiscovered country in which there is neither prescribing nor swallowing of medicine. If this pestilence were to come oftener and stay longer, we have no doubt that, chiefly through the observations of two or three great medical minds, it would become almost as manageable as our ordinary fevers. The physician, overworked and painfully anxious, hurried from one bed of death to another, worm out by the gigantic labors of the hospital, naturally slips into a prescribed routine, and has the satisfaction at least of killing or curing accundum artem. It is not to be supposed, however, that these precious opportunities of observation in Europe or America will be lost; and we may especially hope that light will be thrown upon the obscurer stages of the disorder, and particularly upon the nervous depression by which it is usually preceded. Nothing, however, can compensate for the want of a popular recognition of the great natural law of cleanliness. All agree in the necessity of obedience to this; and it is comforting to have so much as one fact fixed and

The New-Bedford Mercury puts the difference between the President and Congress thus:

The controversy between the President and the Cougressional majority has been, whether the former has the solar power to settle the question of the restoration of the States, or whether the consect of the law making power is not necessary. In this controversy, Congress has friumphed—right has triumphed—the Constitution has triumphed.

We trust it will be the last time American history will see a Constitutional President endeavoring to assume all the functions of Government and attempting to override with his patronage all who may say nay.

Rebel Commissary Department during the war, says, in speaking of Mr. Raymond's foolish letter: "We shall soon see if the Radicals have got the backbone to play out the perilons game they have commenced. We shall know if Thersites can fight as well as vituperate. We of the South, being voiceless in the debates wherein the great question is to be decided, will be more theleas deeply interested though mute spectators of the section."

A valiant Mobile editor, who was probably in the

So far as backbone is concerned, time will determine. The Radicals showed their fighting qualities in various places. Mobile Bay, for instance,

-But peace! Let us not talk about fighting. Has not enough blood been shed, and are there not orphans enough in this wide land? Oh, peace!

If Mr. Raymond intended to excite and distract the Southern people by his recent Chinesa letter, he has succeeded. We find the Southern journals all discussing "war"-with his letter for a text-offer this fashion:

"Two Presidents two Congresses, two armies, and two antagonfatic parties may fan the flames of a civil war which would sweep from Cape Coot to Place Poak. In this condition of affairs the Southern people would remain quiet. for the laws of Congress which both perties weell claim as their caide, for the angle of the congress which both perties weell claim as their caide, for the angle bed serving in the Army or Navy of the United States. The Radicals might attempt to secure recruits among the percess, but the necroes know very well that President Johnson is their Moses, and would not fight against bim, certainly not against their old masters. The South would be compelled to remain quiet, and permit the antagonistic feetions to fight is out on that line if it takes until the crack of doom. What will follow when the battle is once indicated to one can foresen, but new and strange disease" had appeared in Hong follow when the battle is once joined, no one can forcese, but history tells us what betell the Roman Empire when rival fac-

> Mr. A. H. Stephens, to whom Mr. Monigomery Blair is pleased to act as major dome, avers that there tion, and declares that if the Union is restored, and if he is admitted as a Senator, he does not intend to hold the position long, and will retire from public life. standed; but this programme will very nearly fill the remainder of his days.

# JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS COMPLICITY IN THE ASSASSINATION PLOT. A Philadelphia paper publishes the following letter received in that city in reference to the remark made by Jefferson Davis at Charlottesville on receiving the dispatel announcing President Lincoln's assussination, as given in the testimony of Mr. Bates during the trial of the assissing. The writer is a Northern man, a near relative of a distinguished officer of the Northern samy, and a Federal office holder. Ho

We have just heard of the surrender of the

officer of the Northern army, and a Federal office-holder. He says

"We have just heard of the surreceder of the Law's army. The Methodist missionary who first brought the news, nurrowly escaped the guard-house when he celared it. Soon after a cavalry escaped the guard-house when he celared it. Soon after a cavalry escaped the guard-house when he celared it. Soon after a cavalry escaped the guard-house when he celared it. Soon after a cavalry escaped the guard-house when he celared it. Soon after a cavalry escaped the guard-house of Mr. Fates, an agent of Admus Evones Company, where he had been invited by telegraph. I was within a tender of the door who he slighted from his borne, and, according the step, he made a short address. Not a word was said about Mr. Linech's death, for neithing of it was free known. The door of the house being locked, there was a slight delay afterward.

"As he remained in this position, an agent of the telegraph office passed me, carrying a dispaceh which had anticipated the arrival of Mr. Davis. When the carelone was opened, Mr. Davis read the note with cernest and grave boncein, and turning to a gentleman—Mr. William Johnston standing nearest him he handed it to him and remarked, This is a very extraordinary communication. No other word was uttered by him. As soon as it was glanced over the gentleman inquired, 'Shall I read it to this people. Without a word of repix seemingly occupied with and suid serious thoughts, Mr. Davis moved on one side to make room for the gentleman, who read about the dispatch announcing 'the assistantion of President Lincoln at the factact in Washington at 100 celock at night, and a simultaneous attempt the assistantion of President Filmoln at the factact in Washington at 100 celock at night, and a simultaneous attempt the assistantion factor who have countenances I regarded attentively. All were silent with surprise astonishment or duals. For my own part, I did not credit the dispatch, The next norming early I went with a surprise astonishment or duals.

PRISONER-THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, July 31, 1866. Charles O'Conor, esq., the principal counsel of Jefferson Davis, arrived here this morning rather suddenly unaccompanied by any person, on the steamer George Leary Fortress, and has remained there all day to close consultation with his client.

The precise nature of his visit is unknown, except that the

seemed to make Davis rather allrious concerning his prospect, ivo chances of a release or speedy trial Mr. O'Conor is stopping at the Hygela Hotel. The duration of his stay is un-